MODULE 1

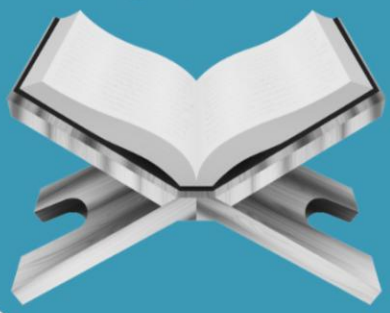
"PROVIDING QURAN & ARABIC
LEARNING ONE STEP AT A TIME"

ARABIC ESSENTIALS

LEARN TO READ AND WRITE

سلسلة تعلم القرآن

Learning Quran Series



BASED ON LIVE CLASSES
BY SADIYYA UMM JALEEL

Module 1 Arabic Essentials
Learn to Read and Write

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Sadiyya Umm Jaleel.

وَمَا تَوْفِيقِىٓ إِلَّا بِٱللَّهِ ۚ عَلَيْهِ تَوَكَّلْتُ وَإِلَيْهِ أُنِيبُ
And my guidance cannot come except from Allah,
In Him I trust, and unto Him I repent. 11:88

Welcome to the Learning Quran Series

The Learning Quran Series provides a rich and meaningful core curriculum that bridges the gap in beginning Arabic studies and builds proficient readers one step at a time. As Ibn Shihab az Zuhri mentioned: "Whoever aims to acquire knowledge all at once, it will leave him all at once. Instead, knowledge should be acquired over the passage of days and nights. These unique core modules may be achieved in as little as 3 years and may be accomplished by way of 4 core modules:

- **Module 1 Arabic Essentials, "Learn to Read and Write" equips the learner with the skills necessary to read and write Arabic. All vocabulary words have been extracted from the Quran. Learn to read and write in 15 lessons.**
- **Module 2 Literacy Enrichment, "Become an Effective Reader-Workbook Coach," is designed to enhance reading and writing proficiency. Moreover, this workbook contains interactive, easy lessons that will acquaint the learner with the Quran, its symbols, the rules of stopping, and more!**
- **Module 3 Nouns, "Grammar & Word Acquisition," introduces the learner to nouns that are highly frequent in the Quran. Each lesson is introduced by a brief grammar explanation accompanied by a series of sight words. Upon completion, learners will acquire 60% of the vocabulary in the Quran.**
- **Module 4 Verbs, "Grammar & Word Acquisition" introduces the learner to the verb types I-X. Lessons are tailored to teach verb conjugation easily. Upon completion, learners will have acquired 20% of the Quran's vocabulary. Combined with Module 3, this accounts for 80% of the high-frequency words in the Quran.**
- **Module B, Tajweed Assist "Improving Recitation" Reducing enunciation and recitation errors – An Easy Guide to the Basics!**

Upon successful completion, the learner will be able to read and write Arabic, recite the Quran more skillfully, and achieve 80%-word retention of the Quran vocabulary. Allah is the granter of all success.

"PROVIDING QURAN & ARABIC LEARNING ONE STEP AT A TIME."

Introduction

All praise is for Allah, we praise Him and seek His help and forgiveness. We seek refuge in Allah from the evil of ourselves and our actions. Whomsoever Allah guides cannot be led astray. Whomsoever Allah misguides, none can guide him. I bear witness that none has the right to be worshipped except Allah, alone without any partner, and that Muhammad is His slave and Messenger.

Dedication

To learners and teachers determined to teach and learn the language of Allah, His Messenger (ﷺ), and the scholars.

Acknowledgments

After Allah, I have so many to whom I owe gratitude. I thank all my teachers, mentors, and the women with whom I have had wonderful experiences teaching.

Preface

In 2007, after completing studies in the fields of Quran, Arabic, and Tajweed, my teacher granted me the responsibility of teaching. I developed various instructional strategies, including this module. With all praises due to Allah, it has proven effective, and I have successfully taught hundreds of women how to read and write Arabic. It includes revisions and improvements that I hope you find beneficial. I am pleased and highly appreciative to have completed this project and to have had the opportunity to present it to the community.

Objective

The objective of this book is for the learner to learn how to read and write Arabic letters and numbers and to become more familiar with the Quran.

Obtaining the objective

Remember, the **Learning Quran Series** is a core learning curriculum. This means each module is essential to the entire series and correlates with the subjects. Hence, this module is recommended even

if you have previously learned to read and write. There are 15 lessons, excluding the introduction and conclusion. This module may serve as a fantastic self-study guide. Keep in mind, however, that if you have never learned to read and write, it is crucial to learn from a qualified teacher. Lastly, lessons are presented in sequential order and should be studied in that order. Lessons 3-8 may be taught two at a time, at the teacher's discretion and within the student's ability.

Uniqueness of this course

- Designed to impart knowledge according to sound beliefs, refraining from innovations.
- Contains many beneficial reminders.
- Acquaints the learner with the Book of Allah.
- Larger font for easier reading.
- Shaded tables for easier studying and reading clarity.
- Brief intro: Points of Articulation.
- Based on actual student instruction.

Contact

If you have any questions, comments, corrections, or concerns, please contact: **Email**: learningquranseries@icloud.com, or **Instagram**: LEARNINGQURANSERIES

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم

إِنَّا أَنزَلْنَاهُ قُرْآنًا عَرَبِيًّا لَّعَلَّكُمْ تَعْقِلُونَ

Verily, We have sent it down as an Arabic Quran
in order that you may understand.
Soorah Yoosuf 12:2

سِلسِلَةُ تَعلُّمِ القُرآنِ الكَرِيمِ

Learning Quran Series

Module 1: Arabic Essentials
Learn to Read and Write

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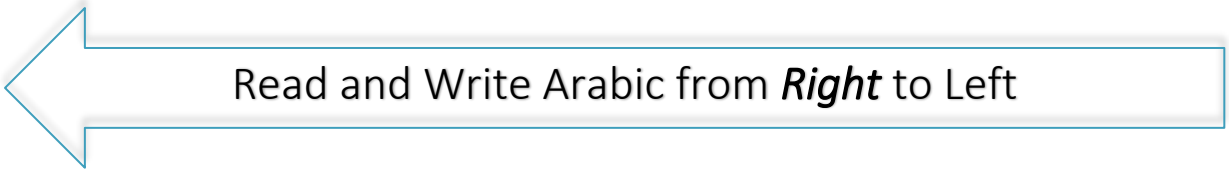
Module 1: Arabic Essentials

Introduction to the Arabic Alphabet

Items to know for success with this course:

- Arabic reads from right to left.
- There are 28 letters in the Arabic alphabet.
- There are 3 “special letters” that will be learned along with the alphabet.
- 27 letters of the alphabet are consonants.
- 2 letters are both consonants and long vowels.
- 1 letter of the alphabet is only a vowel.
- 3 letters serve as “seats” for other letters and are also vowels.
- Some letters have dots; a dot is called a Nuqtah.
- Some letters stay on the line; some extend past the line.
- 7 letters of the alphabet are pronounced “heavy”, the tongue will rise during enunciation. They are referred to as “Letters of Elevation”.
- Arabic letters will connect when forming words, rather than maintain their isolated form.
- The numbers are read left to right, rather than right to left like the letters.

A look at the Arabic Alphabet



The Arabic Alphabet						
خ	ح	ج	ث	ت	ب	ا
7.	6.	5.	4.	3.	2.	1.
ص	ش	س	ز	ر	ذ	د
14.	13.	12.	11.	10.	9.	8.
ق	ف	غ	ع	ظ	ط	ض
21.	20.	19.	18.	17.	16.	15.
ي	و	ه	ن	م	ل	ك
28.	27.	26.	25.	24.	23.	22.

Transliterated Names of the Letters And Special Letters

ت Taa	ب Baa	ا Alif
ح Haa	ج Jeem	ث Thaa
ذ Dhal	د Daal	خ Khaa
س Seen	ز Zay	ر Raa
ض Daad	ص Saad	ش Sheen
ع Ayn	ظ Tha	ط Taa
ق Qaf	ف Faa	غ Gayn
م Meem	ل Laam	ك Kaf
و Waw	ه Ha	ن Noon
ة Taa-mar-boota	ء Hamza	ي|ى Yaa
		لا/ لا Laam/Alif

Consonants & Vowels

Blue Indicates the 3 Long Vowels

The remaining letters (in black)
are *always* consonants

خ	ح	ج	ث	ت	ب	ا
7.	6.	5.	4.	3.	2.	1.
ص	ش	س	ز	ر	ذ	د
14.	13.	12.	11.	10.	9.	8.
ق	ف	غ	ع	ظ	ط	ض
21.	20.	19.	18.	17.	16.	15.
ي/ي	و/و	ه	ن	م	ل	ك
28.	27.	26.	25.	24.	23.	22.

The letter Alif (ا) is always and only a long vowel,
The letters Waw (و) and Yaa (ي) are sometimes consonants and sometimes long vowels.
These 3 letters are also “seats” for other letters

Read and Write Arabic from ***Right*** to Left

Suggestions for Articulating Arabic Letters

Use the following descriptions to assist you on your journey toward proper articulation. Also, you may refer to the diagram of the articulation points on page 111.

1. Alif ا: From the chest. Note: The letter Alif is a vowel and not a consonant. [It is not the same as (أ), see #28.]
2. Baa' ب: Between the lips. Say, Bismillah. [بِسمِ الله]
3. Taa' ت: Use the tip of the tongue and the roots of the upper teeth. Say, Tilaawah. [تِلَاوَة]
4. Thaa' ث: Using the tip of the tongue and the tip of the upper teeth. Say Thaabit. [ثَابِت]
5. Jeem ج: From the middle of the tongue, the tongue will collide with the roof of the mouth. Say Jihad. [جِهاد]
6. Haa' ح: Stop the pipe & blow air out from the middle of the throat. It should feel like the breath keeps rolling. Say Hajj. [حَجّ]
7. Khaa' خ: Is a letter of elevation; raise the tongue to the roof of the mouth when you say it. It is from the nearest part of the throat to the mouth. Say Khimar. [خِمَار]
8. Daal د: Use the tip of the tongue with the roots of the upper teeth. Say, Deen. [دِين]
9. Dhaal ذ: Using the tip of the tongue and the tip of the upper teeth. Say Dhikr. [ذِكر]

10. Raa’ ر: Using the tip of the tongue and the gums of the two upper teeth. Say Rabb. When saying the letter Raa’, it shouldn’t roll or contain air when pronouncing it. [رَبّ]

11. Zay ز: Put the tip of your tongue between your upper and lower teeth. Say Zakah. It has a buzzing sound. [زَكاء]

12. Seen س: Put the tip of your tongue between your upper and lower teeth. Say Salam. It whistles. [سَلَام]

13. Sheen ش: From the middle of the tongue, the tongue will collide with the roof of the mouth, Air spreads throughout the mouth when pronounced. Say, Shahaadah. [شَهَادَة]

14. Saad ص: Is a letter of elevation. Put the tip of your tongue between the upper and lower teeth. Say Sawm. [صَوم]

Daad ض: Is a letter of elevation. Use one or both edges of the tongue against the upper back molars. Say Dalaalah. [ضَلَالَة] Some have referred to Arabic as “Lughatul Daad”. Meaning, the Language of Daad (ض), because no other language has an equivalent letter sound.

15. Taa’ ط: Is a letter of elevation. Use the tip of the tongue with the roots of the upper teeth. Say Taaghoot. [طَاغُوت]

16. Thaa’ ظ: Is a letter of elevation. Using the tip of the tongue and the tip of the upper teeth. Say Thaalimoon. [ظَالِمُون]

17. Ayn ع: It comes from the middle of the throat. Say A’dhab. [عَذاَب]

18. Gayn غ: Is a letter of elevation. Raise the tongue to the roof of the mouth when you say it. It is from the nearest part of the throat to the mouth. Say Ghayb. [غَيب]

19. Faa’ ف: Between the bottom lip and top teeth. Say Faatihah. [فَاتِحَة]

20. Qaaf ق: Is a letter of elevation. From the innermost part of the tongue, next to the throat. Say Quraan. [قُرآن]

21. Kaaf ك: From the innermost part of the tongue next to the throat. Say Ka’bah. [كَعبَة]

22. Laam ل: Using the edge of the tongue (usually the right side) and the gums of the upper front molars, canine teeth, and incisors. Say Laailaha-illallah. [لَا إِله إِلَا الله]

23. Meem م: Between the two lips. Say Masjid. [مَسجِد]

24. Noon ن: Using the tip of the tongue and the gums of the two upper central incisors. Say Nabi. [نَبِيّ]

25. Haa’ ه: From the deep part of the throat. Say Hilal. [هِلال]

26. Waaw و: Use the lips and, without closing them. Say Wudu’. [وُضُوء]

27. Yaa’ ي: From the middle of the tongue, the tongue will collide with the roof of the mouth. Say Yaqeen. [يَقِين]

28. Hamza ء: From the deepest part of the throat, a glottal stop – pronounced (in English) as the short vowels beginning the words ate, eat, ooze. Say: Allah [الله] Eemaan [إيمَان] Usool [أُصُول].

The Letters of Elevation						
خ	ح	ج	ث	ت	ب	ا
7.	6.	5.	4.	3.	2.	1.
ص	ش	س	ز	ر	ذ	د
14.	13.	12.	11.	10.	9.	8.
ق	ف	غ	ع	ظ	ط	ض
21.	20.	19.	18.	17.	16.	15.
ي	و	ه	ن	م	ل	ك
28.	27.	26.	25.	24.	23.	22.
Elevation: Raising the tongue to the roof of the mouth during emergence of a Letter (of Elevation)						

Introduction to the Arabic Numbers		
	٠	0
●	١	1
●●	٢	2
●●●	٣	3
●●●●	٤	4
●●●●●	٥	5
●●●●●●	٦	6
●●●●●●●	٧	7
●●●●●●●●	٨	8
●●●●●●●●●	٩	9
●●●●●●●●●●	١٠	10
In this course, you will learn to identify the numbers. You will not learn the names of the numbers or how to count them.		

Assignments:

- Learn the main concepts, refer to: “What you must know”.
- Get acquainted with the letters: Practice reading through the alphabet and the articulation page.
- Learn the number zero, it is basically a dot.

	٠	0

AE Introduction
Checkpoint Questions

1. How many letters are in the Arabic Alphabet? _____

2. How many special letters? _____

3. Arabic reads from _____ to _____.

4. The dots on the letters are called _____.

5. Which letter of the Alphabet is only a vowel? _____

6. _____ letters of the alphabet are consonants.

7. _____ letters of the alphabet are vowels.

8. _____ letters of the alphabet are “Letters of Elevation”.

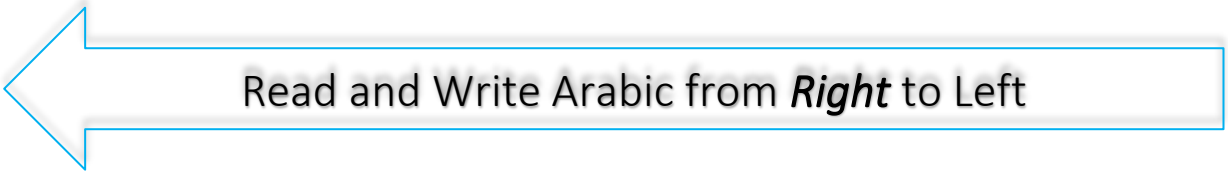
9. T/F Arabic letters maintain their isolated shape when forming words.

10. T/F the numbers read right to left.

Arabic Essentials Lesson 1
Letters Alif to Saad (ا-ص)

In this lesson you will learn:

- How to read, write and say the letters of the alphabet (in their isolate form)
- The number one



The Arabic Alphabet						
خ 7.	ح 6.	ج 5.	ث 4.	ت 3.	ب 2.	ا 1.
ص 14.	ش 13.	س 12.	ز 11.	ر 10.	ذ 9.	د 8.
ق 21.	ف 20.	غ 19.	ع 18.	ظ 17.	ط 16.	ض 15.
ى|ي 28.	و 27.	ه 26.	ن 25.	م 24.	ل 23.	ك 22.

Exercise: Circle the letters that do not stay on the line in their isolated form.

Letters Alif to Saad (ا-ص)						
ا	ب	ت	ث	ج	ح	خ
د	ذ	ر	ز	س	ش	ص

How to write the letters:

Also, in this lesson, learn the number one:		
●	١	1

Assignments:

- Write each letter 3x, individually and in succession.
- Say the letters as you write them.
- When you are ready, make or access the flashcards and begin learning the letters out of order.
- Learn the number one.

AE Lesson 1
Checkpoint Questions

1. How many letters in the Arabic Alphabet? _____

2. How many special letters? _____

3. Arabic reads from _____ to _____.

4. The dots on the letters are called _____.

5. Which letter of the Alphabet is only a vowel? _____

6. _____ letters of the alphabet are vowels.

7. T/F The numbers and letters read in the same direction.

8. Write the letters Alif to Saad (ا-ص)

Arabic Essentials Lesson 2
Letters Daad-Yaa (ض-ي)

In this lesson you will learn:

- How to read, write and say the letters of the alphabet (in their isolate form)
- The number two

Read and Write Arabic from ***Right*** to Left

The Arabic Alphabet						
خ 7.	ح 6.	ج 5.	ث 4.	ت 3.	ب 2.	ا 1.
ص 14.	ش 13.	س 12.	ز 11.	ر 10.	ذ 9.	د 8.
ق 21.	ف 20.	غ 19.	ع 18.	ظ 17.	ط 16.	ض 15.
ي 28.	و 27.	ه 26.	ن 25.	م 24.	ل 23.	ك 22.

Exercise: Circle the letters that remain on the line in their isolate form.

Letters Daad-Yaa (ض-ي)						
ق	ف	غ	ع	ظ	ط	ض
ي	و	ه	ن	م	ل	ك

How to write the letters:

Also, in this lesson learn the number two:		
●●	٢	2

Assignments:

- Write the letters 3x, individually and in succession.
- Say the letters as you write them.
- When you are ready, make or access the flashcards and begin learning the letters out of order.
- Learn the number two.

AE Lesson 2
Checkpoint Questions

1. How many letters in the Arabic Alphabet? _____

2. How many special letters? _____

3. _____ letters of the alphabet are consonants.

4. Write the letters Daad-Yaa (ي-ض)

5. Write the 7 “Letters of Elevation”:

6. Why is the Arabic Language called Lughatul-Daad (ض)?

_____

_____

Next, continue reading the scrambled alphabet tables on the next page until you have no errors.

7. Alphabet Scrambled - Reading Practice (1)

س	ت	ر	ع	ط	ح	ك
7.	6.	5.	4.	3.	2.	1.
ه	ص	و	خ	د	ف	ن
14.	13.	12.	11.	10.	9.	8.
ش	ى|ي	غ	ج	ظ	ا	م
21.	20.	19.	18.	17.	16.	15.
ل	ب	ض	ث	ز	ق	ذ
28.	27.	26.	25.	24.	23.	22.

8. Alphabet Scrambled - Reading Practice (2)

ز	ك	غ	م	ه	ث	و
7.	6.	5.	4.	3.	2.	1.
ط	ح	ت	ع	س	ف	ن
14.	13.	12.	11.	10.	9.	8.
ق	ل	د	ج	ظ	ش	ر
21.	20.	19.	18.	17.	16.	15.
ذ	ا	ص	ى|ي	ز	ب	ض
28.	27.	26.	25.	24.	23.	22.

9. Items I need to study:

---

10. Notes:

Arabic Essentials Lesson 3
The 6 Partial Connectors

In this lesson you will learn:

- The 6 letters in Arabic that only connect from the right
- The "3 special letters"
- The number three

The 6 Partial Connectors Isolate Form					
و	ز	ر	ذ	د	ا
The 6 Partial Connectors Connected					
بو	بز	بر	بذ	بد	با

The Arabic Alphabet						
خ	ح	ج	ث	ت	ب	ا
ص	ش	س	ز	ر	ذ	د
ق	ف	غ	ع	ظ	ط	ض
ي ى	و	هـ/ه ههه	ن	م ممم	ل	ك ككك
The highlighted letters change a lot when connected.						

(The letter ي|ى will appear with and without the dots.)

Exercise: Circle the 6 Partial Connectors

The 3 Special Letters						
Hamza			Laam/Alif		Ta-mar-boota	
ؤ / ئ	ء	أ / إ	ﻻ	لا	ة	ة
ؤ/ئ: used for connecting			ﻻ: used for connecting		ة : used for connecting	
Important note: As illustrated above, the 3 Special Letters only connect in certain instances. Hence, they are also partial connectors. You will understand this concept more as you continue learning to read, write and connect the letters.						

More on Laam/Alif	
As the name indicates, Laam is the 1st letter, followed by Alif	
The Alif ← لا → The Laam	The Alif ← لا → The Laam

Also, in this lesson learn the number three:		
●●●	٣	3

Assignments:

- Memorize the 6 Letters that only connect from the right ز
- Write the 3 special letters 3x each, for each style.
- Learn the number three.

AE Lesson 3
Checkpoint Questions

1. How many letters in the Arabic Alphabet? _____
2. How many special letters? _____
3. Arabic reads from _____ to _____.
4. What is a dot occurring on a letter called _____.
5. Which letter of the Alphabet is only a vowel? _____
6. _____ letters of the alphabet are consonants.
7. _____ letters of the alphabet are vowels.
8. _____ letters of the alphabet are “Letters of Elevation”.
9. T/F Arabic letters maintain their isolate shape when forming words.
10. T/F the numbers read right to left.

Arabic Essentials Lesson 4
Connecting Similar Letters

In this lesson you will learn:

- About connecting letters to form words.
- Connected letters take 3 shapes: beginning, middle and end form.
- How to connect letters (ب ت ث ن ي).
- The number four.

In the previous lesson you learned about Partial Connectors. In this lesson you will begin to learn a series of letters that connect on each side. Remember, letters join to form words. You will learn how the letters, (ب ت ث ن ي) join in the beginning, middle and end of a word. Examine the table below:

Connecting Similar Letters														
ي			ن			ث			ت			ب		
ي	ـيـ	يـ	ن	ـنـ	نـ	ث	ـثـ	ثـ	ت	ـتـ	تـ	ب	ـبـ	بـ
ييي			نننن			ثثث			تتت			ببب		

- These letters connect the same in the **beginning** and **middle** forms.
- ب ت ث connect the same in the **end** forms.
- ن and ي have a different shape in the **ending** form.
- Remember, the letter (ي) will only appear without dots (ى) at the end of a word.
- When writing words, place the dots on the letters after you write the word.

Exercise: Practice writing the letters in their connected form.				
ببب	تتت	ثثث	ننن	يي

Remember!

Read and Write Arabic from ***Right*** to Left

Exercise: Join these letters to form words	
ت ا ب	1.
ت ل ا	2.
أ ب ى	3.
أ ت ى	4.
ب ي ن	5.
ن ي ز	6.
ن ب أ	7.
آ ذ ى	8.
و ر د ة	9.
ن ا د ا	10.
أ ن ب ت	11.
أ ن ذ ر	12.
أ ن ز ل	13.
و ر د	14.
أ ر ا د	15.

16.	أ ر ى
17.	ث ب ت
18.	و ز ن
19.	آ ت ى
20.	ت ب ي ن

Also, in this lesson learn number four:		
●●●●	٤	4

Assignments:

- Complete the exercise above.
- Learn number four.
- Review previous assignments.

Important Note: Study *any* item you miss for *each* Quiz.

Word Key	
1.	تاب
2.	تلا
3.	أبى
4.	أتى
5.	بين
6.	زين
7.	نبأ
8.	آذى
9.	وردة
10.	نادا
11.	أنبت
12.	أنذر
13.	أنزل
14.	ورد
15.	أراد
16.	أرى
17.	ثبت
18.	وزن
19.	آتى
20.	تبين

AE Lesson 4
Checkpoint Questions

1. The isolated letters connect to form words; how many forms will each letter take? _____
2. Arabic letters have a _____, _____ and end form.
3. T/F The letter ج is a letter of elevation.
4. T/F The 3 “special letters” are partial connectors.
5. T/F The letter ي has a form without dots.
6. T/F The letter ى may only occur at the end of a word.
7. Write the corresponding number in the empty box.

٣	١	٤	٠	٢

Arabic Essentials Lesson 5
Connecting Similar Letters

In this lesson you will learn:

- How to connect the letters (غ ع خ ح ج) in beginning, middle and end forms.
- The number five.

Examine the table below:

Connecting Similar Letters														
غ			ع			خ			ح			ج		
غ	غـ	ـغ	ع	عـ	ـع	خ	خـ	ـخ	ح	حـ	ـح	ج	جـ	ـج
غغغ			ععع			خخخ			ححح			جججج		

- Practice connecting the shapes (ج ح خ) in the **beginning, middle** and **end** forms.
- The letters (غ ع) change shape significantly.
- Notice the **middle** and **end** forms of (غ ع) are filled in some texts, they are shaded in the Quran.
- You will have to pick up your pen to write these letters.
- Write the dots on the letters after you complete the word.

Exercise: Practice writing the letters in their connected form.				
غغغ	ععع	خخخ	ححح	جججج

Exercise: Join these letters to form words	
1.	ا ب ت غ ى
2.	ا ت خ ذ
3.	ا ت ب ع
4.	أ غ ن ى
5.	أ خ ف ى
6.	أ ح ي ا
7.	أ ح ب
8.	أ ر ج ع
9.	ا خ ر ج
10.	ن ج ى
11.	ع ذ ب
12.	ج ا ء
13.	أ خ ذ
14.	ج ز ى
15.	ج ر ى
16.	ب غ ى
17.	و ع د
18.	د ع ا
19.	ع ا د
20.	ع ب د
21.	خ ر ج
22.	ب ع ث

Also, in this lesson learn the number five:		
●●●●●	٥	5

Assignments:

- Complete the exercise above, learn the number five.

Word Key	
1.	ابتغى
2.	اتخذ
3.	اتبع
4.	أغنى
5.	أخفى
6.	أحيا
7.	أحب
8.	أرجع
9.	اخرج
10.	نجى
11.	عذب
12.	جاء
13.	أخذ
14.	جزى
15.	جرى
16.	بغى
17.	وعد
18.	دعا
19.	عاد
20.	عبد
21.	خرج
22.	بعث

AE Lesson 5
Checkpoint Questions

1. ا د ذ ر ز و are partial connectors, T/F.

2. T/F The letter ض is articulated with tongue as it collides with the back-molar teeth.

3. ع غ ح خ are letters that emit from the throat. T/F.

4. T/F When writing words, I place the Nuqtah after writing each letter.

5. Complete the table with the alphabet, then circle the 12 letters that have a Nuqtah above them.

		ج				ا
				ر		
			ع			
	و				ل	

Arabic Essentials Lesson 6
Connecting Similar Letters

In this lesson you will learn:

- How to connect letters (س ش ص ض) in the beginning, middle and end forms.
- The number six.

In this lesson you will learn how to join the letters: (س ش ص ض).

Examine the table below:

Connecting Similar Letters												
ض			ص			ش			س			
ض	ضـ	ـض	ص	صـ	ـص	ش	شـ	ـش	س	سـ	ـس	
ضضض			صصص			ششش			سسس			
*The arrow is pointing to a line that must be written when connecting ص ض, be sure to make it.												

Exercise: Practice writing the letters in their connected form			
ضضض	صصص	ششش	سسس

Exercise: Join these letters to form words	
1.	ا س و د
2.	ن ص ر
3.	ش ا ء
4.	ح ش ر
5.	س ج د

6.	ش ع ر
7.	ض ر ب
8.	ن س ي
9.	ح س ب
10.	خ س ر
11.	ر ض ي
12.	ص د
13.	ب ص ر
14.	و ض ع
15.	ص ب ر
16.	و س ع
17.	خ ش ي
18.	س ا ء
19.	ب ش ر
20.	س ب ح
21.	س خ ر
22.	أ ب ص ر
23.	أ ص ب ح
24.	أ ع ر ض
25.	أ ن ش أ
26.	أ س ر
27.	أ ص ا ب

Also, in this lesson learn the number six:		
●●●●●●	٦	6

Assignments:

- Complete the exercise above and learn number six.

Word Key	
1.	اسود
2.	نصر
3.	شاء
4.	حشر
5.	سجد
6.	شعر
7.	ضرب
8.	نسي
9.	حسب
10.	خسر
11.	رضي
12.	صد
13.	بصر
14.	وضع
15.	صبر
16.	وسع
17.	خشي
18.	ساء
19.	بشر
20.	سبح
21.	سخر
22.	أبصر
23.	أصبح
24.	أعرض
25.	أنشأ
26.	أسر
27.	أصاب

AE Lesson 6
Checkpoint Questions

1. Write the entire alphabet (in order), including the 3 Special Characters.

2. Write the 6 Partial Connectors.

3. Explain how to articulate ض:

_____

_____

4. T/F I am writing from right to left when I complete my assignments.

Arabic Essentials Lesson 7
Connecting Similar Letters

In this lesson, you will learn:

- How to connect the letters (ط ظ ك ل) in beginning, middle, and end forms.
- The number seven.

In this lesson, you will learn how to join the letters: (ط ظ ك ل).

Examine the table below:

Connecting Similar Letters											
ل			ك			ظ			ط		
ل	ـلـ	ـل	ك	ـكـ	ـك	ظ	ظ	ظ	ط	ط	ط
للل			ككك			ظظظ			طططط		

Exercise: Practice Writing the letters in their connected forms			
للل	ككك	ظظظ	طططط

Exercise: Join these letters to form words	
1.	خ ل ق
2.	ت ب ا ر ك
3.	ص ل ح
4.	أ ط ا ع
5.	ب د ل

6.	أ ن ك ر
7.	ك ذ ب
8.	ل ع ن
9.	ك ا د
10.	ب ل غ
11.	أ ن ز ل
12.	ي ك ي د
13.	خ ل د
14.	ك ا ن
15.	د خ ل
16.	ظ ن
17.	ن ظ ر
18.	ك ت ب
19.	و ل ى
20.	ض ل
21.	ت ر ك
22.	ج ع ل
23.	ن ز ل
24.	ي ض ل

Also, in this lesson learn the number seven:		
●●●●●●●	٧	7

Assignments:

- Complete the exercise above and learn the number seven.

Word Key	
1.	خلق
2.	تبارك
3.	صلح
4.	أطاع
5.	بدل
6.	أنكر
7.	كذب
8.	لعن
9.	كاد
10.	بلغ
11.	أنزل
12.	يكيد
13.	خلد
14.	كان
15.	دخل
16.	ظن
17.	نظر
18.	كتب
19.	ولى
20.	ضل
21.	ترك
22.	جعل
23.	نزل
24.	يضل

AE Lesson 7
Checkpoint Questions

1. The following letters are letters I struggle with:

2. Write the letters of elevation/heavy letters:

3. Write the 3 letters that are the long vowels:

4. T/F The number seven ٧ may be easily remembered since the English name seven has a “V” in it and the number seven is shaped like a “V”.
5. T/F Most letters connect in the beginning, middle, and end.
6. T/F I am practicing how to articulate my letters properly.
7. What direction do the numbers in the Quran read?

_____

Arabic Essentials Lesson 8
Connecting Similar Letters

In this lesson, you will learn:

- How to connect the letters (ف ق م ه) in beginning, middle, and end forms.
- The number eight.

In this lesson, you will learn how to join the letters: (ف ق م ه).

Examine the table below:

Connecting Similar Letters											
ف			ق			م			ه		
ف	فـ	ففف	ق	قـ	قق	م	مـ	مم	ه	هـ	هه

- The letter ف has one Nuqtah, while ق has 2.
- Notice the letter م has two end shapes.
- The letter ه also has two different end shapes; these end structures depend on whether the letter connects to the word.

Exercise: Practice writing letters in their connected forms			
ففف	قق	مم	هه

Exercise: Join these letters to form words	
1.	ا س ت ق ا م
2.	ك ر ه
3.	ي ر ف ع
4.	م ع ر ف ة
5.	ا س ت ه ز أ
6.	م ل ك
7.	ا ن ت ه ى
8.	ق د ر
9.	ا ه ت د ى
10.	م غ ف ر ة
11.	ا ف ت ر ى
12.	ذ ه ب
13.	ك ف ر
14.	ا ت ق ى
15.	أ و ف ى
16.	أ ل ق ى
17.	ي خ ف ي
18.	ف س ق
19.	ي ق ي م
20.	ي ه ل ك
21.	ي ف س د
22.	م ه ا ج ر ة
23.	ن ف ع
24.	ف ا ت ح ة
25.	م ن ا ف ق ة

26.	ق ا ت ل
27.	م ق د م
28.	ع ل م
29.	ص د ق
30.	ق ر أ
31.	ه د ى
32.	ق ي ا م
33.	ف و ز
34.	ق ا ل
35.	و ص ف

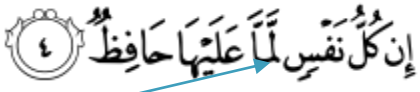
Also, in this lesson learn the number eight:		
●●●●●●●●	٨	8

Assignments:

- Complete the exercise above and learn number eight.

Final note regarding Meem (م)

The letter Meem is often overlooked
in the following shape, examine the Aayah below:



This is the letter Meem in the beginning from,
be careful not to miss it.

Word Key	
1.	استقام
2.	كره
3.	يرفع
4.	معرفة
5.	استهزأ
6.	ملك
7.	انتهى
8.	قدر
9.	اهتدى
10.	مغفرة
11.	افترى
12.	ذهب
13.	كفر
14.	اتقى
15.	أوفى
16.	ألقى
17.	يخفي
18.	فسق
19.	يقيم
20.	يهلك
21.	يفسد
22.	مهاجرة
23.	نفع
24.	فاتحة
25.	منافقة
26.	قاتل

27.	مقدم
28.	علم
29.	صدق
30.	قرأ
31.	هدى
32.	قيام
33.	فوز
34.	قال
35.	وصف

AE Lesson 8
Checkpoint Questions

Circle the word containing ف			Circle the word containing خ		
غافر	عارف	عاقل	محسن	مدخل	مرجع
Circle the word containing م			Circle the word containing ش		
أفواه	اقعد	أليم	ثمود	شهود	شمال
Circle the word containing ن			Circle the word containing ز		
بحر	نعم	بعد	ينذر	يريد	ينزل
Circle the word containing ض			Circle the word containing ع		
يصرف	يضرب	يصدق	يحمل	يملك	يعلم
Circle the word containing ه			Circle the word containing ت		
نهر	هود	موت	يقع	حشر	قتل

Arabic Essentials Lesson 9
The Short Vowels

In this lesson, you will learn the short vowels: Fathah (ـَ) [a], Kasrah (ـِ) [e], and Dammah (ـُ) [u]. See the table below:

Fathah ـَ	Kasrah ـِ	Dammah ـُ
A slanted dash above the letter produces a sound similar to the "a" in apple.	A slanted dash below the letter produces a sound like the "e" in eagle.	A shape that looks like a Waw (و) produces the sound "u," as in Uber.
Fathah causes the mouth to open.	Kasrah causes the jaw to lower.	Dammah causes the lips to pucker.

Note: When the heavy letters (خ ص ض ط ظ غ ق) contain Fathah (ـَ) [a], they will have a heavy sound, like the sound "aw" as in the word awesome.

Also, the letter (ر) is considered heavy when it contains Fathah (ـَ) [a]. Hence, read (رَ), like "raw".

Remember when reading letters containing vowels, we only say the phonetic sound of the letters. When we say the word "if," we do not call "i" [eye] by its name; we say the short sound of "i" only.

Next, we will practice learning the short vowels with the letters in their beginning, middle, and end forms. These combinations do not make actual words. However, it is good

practice to learn the various shapes of the letters. Study the table below:

Reading practice with the short vowels			
أَ إِ أُ	بَبِ بُ	تَتِ تُ	ثَثِ ثُ
جَجِ جُ	حَحِ حُ	خَخِ خُ	دَدِ دُ
ذَذِ ذُ	رَرِ رُ	زَزِ زُ	سَسِ سُ
شَشِ شُ	صَصِ صُ	ضَضِ ضُ	طَطِ طُ
ظَظِ ظُ	عَعِ عُ	غَغِ غُ	فَفِ فُ
قَقِ قُ	كَكِ كُ	لَلِ لُ	مَمِ مُ
نَنِ نُ	هَهِ هُ	وَوِ وُ	يَيِ يُ

Also, in this lesson, learn the number nine:		
●●●●●●●●●	٩	9

Exercise: Join these letters to form words.	
1.	رُ زِ قَ
2.	سَ جَ دَ
3.	صَ بَ رَ
4.	رَ حِ مَ
5.	نُ فِ خَ
6.	عَ بَ دَ
7.	خُ لِ قَ
8.	غَ فَ رَ
9.	حَ كَ مَ
10.	وَ سِ عَ
11.	خَ سِ رَ
12.	أَ كَ لَ
13.	كُ تِ بَ
14.	خَ شِ يَ

15.	وَ هَ بَ
16.	قُ رِ ئَ
17.	حَ فِ ظَ
18.	سَ أَ لَ
19.	رَ ضِ يَ
20.	عَ رَ فَ
21.	ظَ لَ مَ
22.	بَ صُ رَ
23.	أَ خَ ذَ
24.	وَ رِ ثَ
25.	جُ مِ عَ

Assignments:

- Complete the writing exercise above.
- Learn the number nine.
- Reproduce the reading practice page, write each letter with each short vowel. The more you practice, the better you will become.
- Memorize the times and names of the short vowels, Fathah (ـَ), Kasrah (ـِ), Dammah (ـُ).

Word Key and Reading Practice	
1.	رُزِقَ
2.	سَجَدَ
3.	صَبَرَ
4.	رَحِمَ
5.	نُفِخَ
6.	عَبَدَ
7.	خُلِقَ
8.	غَفَرَ
9.	حَكَمَ
10.	وَسِعَ

11.	خَسِرَ
12.	أَكَلَ
13.	كُتِبَ
14.	خَشِيَ
15.	وَهَبَ
16.	قُرِئَ
17.	حَفِظَ
18.	سَأَلَ
19.	رَضِيَ
20.	عَرَفَ
21.	ظَلَمَ
22.	بَصُرَ
23.	أَخَذَ
24.	وَرِثَ
25.	جُمِعَ

AE Lesson 9
Checkpoint Questions

1. What are short vowels?

   _____

2. What are their timings?
   a. 3 seconds
   b. 1 second
   c. 2 seconds

3. Choose a letter, write it in its beginning, middle, and end forms, then add the vowels to each letter.

4. Write the seven Heavy Letters:

5. Which letter is heavy when it contains Fathah? _____

6. What are the partial connectors?

7. Why do we call them partial connectors? _____

_____

8. Write the Arabic Numerals 0-10:

9. Write the Arabic Alphabet, then circle the letters that are long vowels:

10. List items you need to review here:

Arabic Essentials Lesson 10
The Long Vowels

In this lesson, you will learn the long vowels. In Arabic, the long vowels are (ا), (ي), and (و). Alif (ا) has the same sound as Fathah; however, we double the duration (aa). Yaa (ي) makes the same sound as Kasrah doubled, (ee), and Waw (و) makes the same sound as Dammah doubled, (oo).

Long vowels are double the duration of the short vowels (approximately 2 seconds). They are called Medd, which means to lengthen. Examine the table below:

Alif Medd (ا)	Yaa Medd (ي)	Waw Medd (و)
Alif Medd will be preceded by a Fathah, prolonging the sound to two seconds.	Yaa Medd will be preceded by a Kasrah, which prolongs the sound to 2 seconds.	Waw Medd will be preceded by a Dammah, prolonging the sound to two seconds.
Alif Medd causes the mouth to open	Yaa Medd causes the jaw to lower	Waw Medd causes the lips to pucker

Next, you will practice reading with the long vowels. Keep in mind you are going to read the sound of the letters, not the letter names. For example, if I say “cat,” I am saying “c” “a” “t,” which is only the sound of the letters, and not the names of the letters.

Important note: Alif Medd is often written with an Alif over an Alif stick, (آ). This is the same as, (ءَا) and is held for approximately 2 counts. Read the words below for common words containing (آ):

آدَم	قُرْآن	آيَة

Now, practice reading with Medd,
<u>observing</u> the short vowels preceding the long vowels:

Reading practice with the long vowels (أ - ص)					
ءَا/آ	إِي	أُو	بَا	بِي	بُو
تَا	تِي	تُو	ثَا	ثِي	ثُو
جَا	جِي	جُو	حَا	حِي	حُو
خَا	خِي	خُو	دَا	دِي	دُو
ذَا	ذِي	ذُو	رَا	رِي	رُو
زَا	زِي	زُو	سَا	سِي	سُو
شَا	شِي	شُو	صَا	صِي	صُو

Reading practice with the long vowels (ض-ي)					
ضَا	ظَا	غَا	قَا	لَا	نَا	وَا
ضِي	ظِي	غِي	قِي	لِي	نِي	وِي
ضُو	ظُو	غُو	قُو	لُو	نُو	وُو
طَا	عَا	فَا	كَا	مَا	هَا	يَا
طِي	عِي	فِي	كِي	مِي	هِي	يِي
طُو	عُو	فُو	كُو	مُو	هُو	يُو

Next, read the words containing Medd in the table below:

ا	ي	و
نَار	إِيمَان	رَسُول

Also, in this lesson learn the number ten:		
●●●●●●●●●●	١٠	10

Exercise: Join these letters to form words	
1.	عَ لِ ي م
2.	غَ فُ و ر
3.	سَ مِ ي ع
4.	رَ ح ي م
5.	وَ رَ ا ء
6.	يَ مِ ي ن
7.	نَ هَ ا ر
8.	سَ ا عَ ة
9.	ثَ مُ و د
10.	دُ و نَ
11.	عَ ذَ ا ب
12.	كِ تَ ا ب
13.	عَ زِ ي ز
14.	دِ ي ن
15.	صَ لَ ا ة
16.	مُ بِ ي ن
17.	مَ ا ذَ ا
18.	نَ ا س

19.	جَ مِ ي ع
20.	شَ رِ ي ك
21.	وَ ا ح د
22.	سَ بِ ي ل
23.	دَ ا ر
24.	قُ لُ و ب
25.	عَ ا لَ مِ ي ن

Assignments:

- Complete the writing exercise above, read the words once you have written them. Remember, the more you practice, the better you will become.
- Learn the number ten.
- Reproduce the reading practice page, write each letter with each long vowel.
- Memorize the names of the long vowels, Alif Medd (ا), Yaa Medd (ي), Waw Medd (و).
- Remember, short vowels precede long vowels!

Word Key and Reading Practice	
1.	عَلِيم
2.	غَفُور
3.	سَمِيع
4.	رَحِيم
5.	وَرَاء
6.	يَمِين
7.	نَهَار
8.	سَاعَة
9.	ثَمُود
10.	دُونَ
11.	عَذَاب
12.	كِتَاب
13.	عَزِيز
14.	دِين
15.	صَلَاة
16.	مُبِين
17.	مَاذَا

18.	نَاس
19.	جَمِيع
20.	شَرِيك
21.	وَاحِد
22.	سَبِيل
23.	دَار
24.	قُلُوب
25.	عَالَمِين

The Long Vowels Continued

In this lesson, you will learn more about Medd, namely: Medd-Mamdoodah and Alif-Maqsoorah. Medd-Mamdoodah is a type of inverted Medd unique to the Quran. It occurs with the long vowels (ي) ,(ا), and (و). It has different names depending on the text being presented. This Medd appears as a small form of the long vowels, see the table below:

Medd-Mamdoodah		
Alif Medd (ا)	Yaa Medd (ي)	Waw Medd (و)
وَٱلْعَٰدِيَٰتِ ضَبْحًا	فَأَثَرْنَ بِهِۦ نَقْعًا	وَإِنَّهُۥ عَلَىٰ ذَٰلِكَ لَشَهِيدٌ
The Dagger Alif that comes after Fathah is Alif Mamdoodah. See Aadiyaat 100:1	The small Yaa that comes backward after Kasrah is Yaa Mamdoodah. See Aadiyaat 100:4	The small Waw that comes after Dammah is Waw Mamdoodah. See Aadiyaat 100:7

Next is Alif-Maqsoorah. Alif-Maqsoorah is a type of Alif Medd. Alif-Maqsoorah appears with a standing Alif (ىٰ) or without (ى). It is important to note that Alif-Maqsoorah only appears at the end of a word. See below:

Alif-Maqsoorah
(ى) (ىٰ)
Alif-Maqsoorah is an Alif Medd (ا) written in the form of a Yaa (ى) with no dots. It has the exact timing as Alif Medd (ا). You know you have Alif-Maqsoorah when Fathah precedes it. Likewise, it is *not* Alif-Maqsoorah when preceded by Kasrah.

Next, practice reading with Alif-Maqsoorah. Read the words in the table that follows:

Words containing Alif-Maqsoorah		
بَلَى	إِلَى	عَلَى
فَتَى	رَمَى	سَعَى
Names with Ali- Maqsoorah		
عِيسَى	مُوسَى	هُدَى

Assignments:

- Practice writing the words listed above.
- Memorize the name, Alif-Maqsoorah, (ى) (ىٰ).
- Practice what you have learned. The more you read and review your lesson pages, the better your reading skills will become.

AE Lesson 10
Checkpoint Questions

1. What three letters are long vowels?

2. What are their timings?
    a. 3 seconds
    b. 1 second
    c. 2 seconds
3. What do we call long vowels?

4. What is Alif-Maqsoorah?

5. Alif-Maqsoorah is preceded by:
    a. Dammah
    b. Kasrah
    c. Fathah
6. Medd-Mamdoodah is primarily found in _____.

Be diligent in your studies.
Review, practice, and study every day.

Arabic Essentials Lesson 11
Sukoon

In this lesson, you will learn Sukoon (ْ). Sukoon is the phonetic sound of the letter and the absence of a vowel. Sukoon must be read with the letter and vowel preceding it. Read and study the table below:

Reading practice with Sukoon				
هُمْ (hum)	كَمْ (kam)	لَمْ (lam)	لَنْ (lan)	أَنْ (an)
هَلْ (hal)	بَلْ (bal)	عَنْ (‘an)	مَنْ (man)	كُمْ (kum)

You have completed the numbers 1-10:
١ - ٢ - ٣- ٤ - ٥ -٦ - ٧ - ٨ -٩ -١٠

Exercise: Join these letters to form words	
1.	لَ قَ ذْ
2.	كُ بْ رَ ى
3.	تَ حْ تَ
4.	نِ عْ مَ

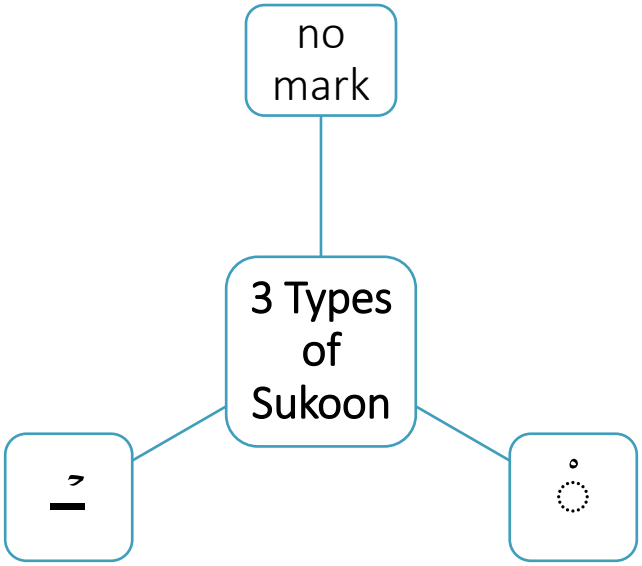
5.	أُخْ رَ ى
6.	أَمْ
7.	أَ عْ لَ ى
8.	بُ شْ رَ ى
9.	أَ كْ بَ ر
10.	بِ ئْ سَ
11.	صُ غْ رَ ى
12.	بَ عْ ضَ
13.	لَ كِ نْ
14.	نَ عَ مْ
15.	قُ رْ آ ن

Assignments:

- Complete the writing exercise, read the words after you write them.
- Reproduce the reading practice table.
- Practice what you have learned, the more you practice reading your lesson pages the stronger you will become.

Next, learn the forms of Sukoon.

Three Forms of Sukoon



1. If a letter occurs without a vowel, it has Sukoon.
2. Sukoon in the Quran (ـْـ), examine following Aayah:

لَمۡ يَلِدۡ وَلَمۡ يُولَدۡ ٣

3. Sukoon occurs with a “circle” above the letter (ۡ). As featured throughout this book.

Next, practice reading the table on the following page.

Word Key and Reading Practice	
1.	لَقَدْ
2.	كُبْرَى
3.	تَحْتَ
4.	نِعْمَ
5.	أُخْرَى
6.	أَمْ
7.	أَعْلَى
8.	بُشْرَى
9.	أَكْبَر
10.	بِئْسَ
11.	صُغْرَى
12.	بَعْضَ
13.	لَكِنْ
14.	نَعَمْ
15.	قُرْآن

Sukoon and Words of Leen

This lesson explains Diphthongs. In English, Diphthongs are found in words like “ouch” and “bait”. The “ou” and the “ai” sounds are the sounds of Diphthongs. In Arabic, Diphthongs are called Leen; they are letter combinations containing Sukoon. Read and study the table below:

Words of Leen	
(ـَـْ يْ)	(ـَـْ وْ)
When Fathah is preceded by Yaa (يْ) with Sukoon, it will make an “ay” sound as in the word “pay”, such as:	When Fathah is preceded by Waw (وْ) with Sukoon. It will make an “ow” sound, as in the word “bow”, such as:
شَيْخ	ثَوْب
بَيْت	زَوْج
خَيْر	يَوْم
Notice in the examples above that you have a letter with Fathah followed by either Yaa (يْ) or Waw (وْ) with Sukoon.	

Words of Leen VS. Medd	
Be careful not to confuse words with Leen and words containing Medd. Each has the letters Waw (و) and Yaa (ي). However, words of Leen are preceded by Fathah only. While Kasrah or Dammah always precedes Medd.	
Words with Medd	**Words of Leen**
لِينَ	لَيْسَ
مُوسَى	مَوْلَى

Exercise: Join these letters to form words	
1.	تَ وْ حِ يْ د
2.	وَ يْ ل
3.	سَ وْ فَ
4.	عَ يْ ن
5.	لَ وْ لَ ا
6.	فَ وْ ق
7.	حَ يْ ثُ
8.	حَ وْ لَ
9.	فِ رْ عَ وْ ن
10.	لَ يْ سَ
11.	غَ يْ رَ
12.	بَ يْ نَ
13.	أَيْ دِ ي
14.	لَ دَ يْ
15.	شُ عَ يْ ب
16.	غَ يْ ب
17.	شَ يْ طَ ا ن

18.	قَوْم
19.	فِرْدَوْس
20.	تَوْرَاة

Assignments:

- Memorize the combinations for Words of Leen: (ـَوْ) (ـَيْ).
- Practice what you have learned, you can read words of Leen, the short /long vowels as well as Sukoon. Practice reading and writing your exercises. Soon you will be able to read the Quran (Inshaa-Allah).

A benefit with a familiar word containing Leen:

Important Fact:

تَوْبَة

Tawbah/Repentance is to abandon disobedience and return to obedience, this is obligatiory on every Muslim.

Word Key and Reading Practice	
1.	تَوْحِيْد
2.	وَيْل

3.	سَوْفَ
4.	عَيْن
5.	لَوْلَا
6.	فَوْق
7.	حَيْثُ
8.	حَوْلَ
9.	فِرْعَوْن
10.	لَيْسَ
11.	غَيْرَ
12.	بَيْنَ
13.	أَيْدِي
14.	لَدَيْ
15.	شُعَيْب
16.	غَيْب
17.	شَيْطَان
18.	قَوْم
19.	فِرْدَوْس
20.	تَوْرَاة

AE Lesson 11
Checkpoint Questions

1. What are the 3 forms of Sukoon?

2. T/F I can begin reading with Sukoon.
3. Circle the boxes that contain combinations of Leen:

ـُوْ	ـَيْ	ـِيْ	ـَوْ

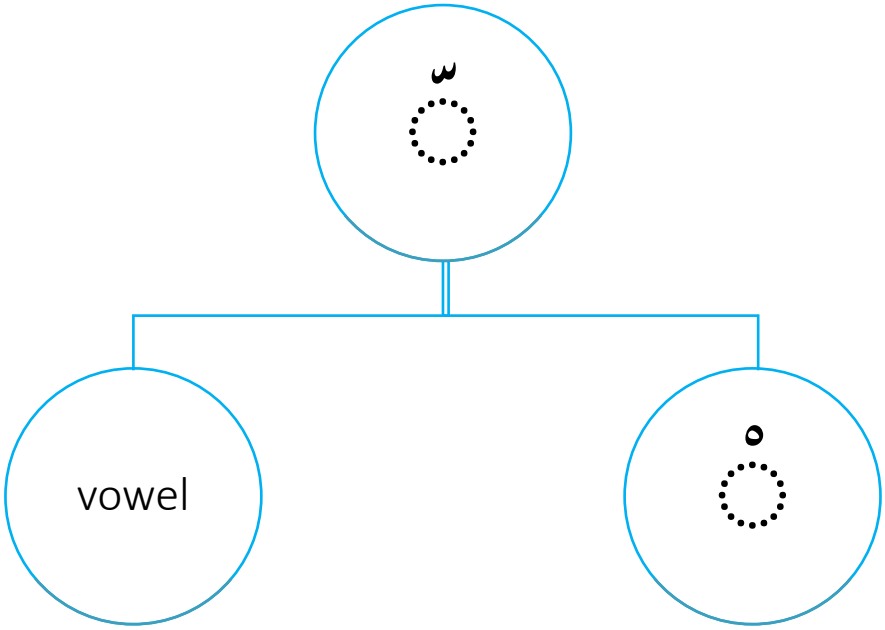
4. Diphthongs are preceded by:
   a. Dammah
   b. Kasrah
   c. Fathah
5. Review your numbers and familiarize yourself with the Quran, write the number corresponding to the Arabic:

The Quran is divided into (٣٠) sections, called Juz.	
There are (٢٠) pages per Juz.	
There are (١٥) lines per page.	
There are (٦٠٤) pages in the quran.	
Soorah al Faatihah begins with Bismillah and has (٧) Aayah.	
Soorah at Tawbah (٩), does not begin with Bismillah.	
The longest ayah in the Quran is in Soorah al Baqarah (٢٨٦). It takes (١) whole page of Quran.	/

Fun Facts

Arabic Essentials Lesson 12
Shaddah

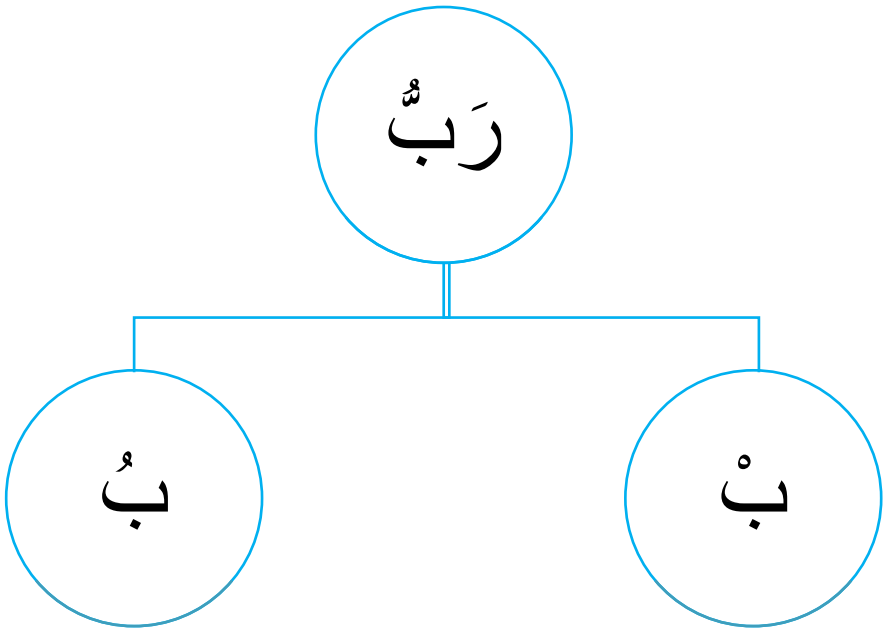
In this lesson you will learn Shaddah. Shaddah is a symbol indicating there are two letters present. The first letter will have a Sukoon, while the second letter will take a vowel. See the table below:



Familiar words containing Shaddah:
رَبُّ
أُمِّي
حَجّ

Remember, when Shaddah signifies two letters, although only one letter appears.

Let us examine a word containing Shaddah:



We say “Rab-bu”, the بis said twice. Similar to the word “irregular”, the “r” is said twice, Shaddah is the same.

Notes regarding Shaddah:

1) Sukoon omits what comes before it. Therefore, whatever precedes Sukoon will be dropped. For example, say: وَ اللهِ . We do not say: “wa allahi”, rather we say” wallahi” combined.
2) Pay attention when reading with Shaddah and Kasrah. if Kasrah is below the Shaddah it is Kasrah and not Fathah (شَرِّ). Kasrah may appear below the letter or the Shaddah.
   (These concepts will become clearer with practice.)
3) The Shaddah represents 2 letters, the 1st one will have Sukoon while the 2nd will have a vowel.

Exercise: Join these letters to form words	
1.	حَ تَّ ى
2.	جَ نَّ ةَ
3.	هُ نَّ
4.	إِيّ ا كَ
5.	مُ سَ مَّ ى
6.	عَ مَّ
7.	إِلَّ ا
8.	كَ لَّ ا
9.	جَ هَ نَّ م
10.	لَ مَّ ا
11.	حَ قَّ
12.	رَ بِّ
13.	إِنَّ ا
14.	مُ حَ مَّ د
15.	شَ رِّ
16.	ذُ رِّ يَ ةُ
17.	نَ بِ يٌّ

18.	أَيَّ ا م
19.	لَ عَ لَّ
20.	ثُ مَّ
21.	مُ وَ حِّ د
22.	مِ مَّ نْ
23.	أَ مَّ ة
24.	بَ يِّ نَ ة
25.	حَ جُّ

Assignments:

- Complete the writing exercise above.
- Memorize the name and shape of Shaddah ّ. Noting, the 1st letter of Shaddah always has Sukoon while the 2nd letter will have a vowel.
- Read the reading exercise on the following page.

Word Key and Reading Exercise	
1.	حَتَّى
2.	جَنَّةَ
3.	هُنَّ
4.	إِيّاكَ
5.	مُسَمَّى
6.	عَمَّ
7.	إِلَّا
8.	كَلَّا
9.	جَهَنَّم
10.	لَمَّا
11.	حَقَّ
12.	رَبِّ
13.	إِنَّا
14.	مُحَمَّد
15.	شَرِّ
16.	ذُرِّيَةُ
17.	نَبِيُّ

18.	أَيَّام
19.	لَعَلَّ
20.	ثُمَّ
21.	مُوَحِّد
22.	مِمَّنْ
23.	أُمَّةَ
24.	بَيِّنَةُ
25.	حَجُّ

AE Lesson 12
Checkpoint Questions

1. T/F The first letter of Shaddah **always** has Sukoon.

2. T/F The second letter of Shaddah cannot take Medd.

3. Shaddah is a symbol written above a letter representing:

   a) 3 letters
   b) 1 letter
   c) 2 letters

Motivating Fact:

Narrated Muhammad bin Ka'b Al-Qurathee:
"I heard Abdullah bin Masood saying: 'The Messenger of Allah (ﷺ) said: "Whoever recites a letter] from Allah's Book, then he receives the reward from it, and the reward of ten the like of it. I do not say that Alif (ا) Lam (ل) Meem (م) is a letter, but Alif (ا) is a letter, Lam (ل) is a letter and Meem (م) is a letter."

Arabic Essentials Lesson 13
Tanween

In this lesson you will learn Tanween. Tanween is the sound of a short vowel ending with a Noon Sukoon (نْ) sound. There are three types of Tanween, namely Fathah-Tanween, Kasrah Tanween and Dammah Tanween.

Tanween is written with two Fathah marks, two Kasrah marks and two Dammaah marks. Dammah Tanween may be written with two Dammah marks or a Dammah with a tail as shown in the example below.

Tanween is pronounced by saying the short vowel of Fathah, Kasrah and Dammah, then adding a Noon Sukoon sound to the end of the short vowel, see below:

The Sound of Tanween		
ـًا = نْ + ـً	ـٍ = نْ + ـٍ	ـٌ = نْ + ـٌ
Combine the sound of the short vowels with Noon Saakin to make the sound of Tanween.		

Important Note: Fathah-Tanween is written with a silent Alif and 2 Fathah marks above it, (ـاً). **Hence every time you write Fathah Tanween, you must write an Alif.** The column with Fathah-Tanween is shaded to highlight that. Also, when writing Fathah-Tanween, be sure to include Alif.

Next, continue reading with Tanween on the following page.

The Alphabet with Tanween (ض-ي)					
ضاً	ضٍ	ضٌ	طاً	طٍ	طٌ
ظاً	ظٍ	ظٌ	عاً	عٍ	عٌ
غاً	غٍ	غٌ	فاً	فٍ	فٌ
قاً	قٍ	قٌ	كاً	كٍ	كٌ
لاً	لٍ	لٌ	ماً	مٍ	مٌ
ناً	نٍ	نٌ	هاً	هٍ	هٌ
واً	وٍ	وٌ	ياً	يٍ	يٌ

The Alphabet with Tanween (أ-ص)					
ءاً	إٍ	أٌ	بًا	بٍ	بٌ
تاً	تٍ	تٌ	ثاً	ثٍ	ثٌ
جاً	جٍ	جٌ	حاً	حٍ	حٌ
خاً	خٍ	خٌ	داً	دٍ	دٌ
ذاً	ذٍ	ذٌ	راً	رٍ	رٌ
زاً	زٍ	زٌ	ساً	سٍ	سٌ
شاً	شٍ	شٌ	صاً	صٍ	صٌ

Note: Remember the letter Tamar-bootta (ۃ) is a non-connector. Hence, it does not carry an Alif when written with Fathah-Tanween, (ۃً).

Next you will complete your writing exercises,

Exercise: Join these letters to form words	
Words with Dammah Tanween	
1.	شَ مْ سٌ
2.	قَ مَ رٌ
3.	مَ لَ كٌ
4.	عَ ذَ ا بٌ
5.	دِ يْ نٌ
6.	رُ و حٌ
7.	جَ بَ لٌ
8.	عَ رْ شٌ
9.	اِ سْ مٌ
10.	رَ جُ لٌ

Words with Fathah Tanween Continued	
11.	سَ بِ ي ل اً
12.	دَ ا ر اً
13.	مَ كَّ ةً
14.	جَ ح ي م اً
15.	صَ دَ ر اً
16.	قَ لْ ب اً
17.	صَ لَ ا ةً
18.	أَ خ اً
19.	بَ نْ ت اً
20.	أَ رْ ض اً

Words with Kasrah-Tanween	
21.	لَ يْ لٍ
22.	نَ هَ ا رٍ
23.	مَ ا ءٍ
24.	ذُ رِّ يَّ ةٍ
25.	أُ مَّ ةٍ
26.	لِ سَ ا نٍ
27.	نَ فْ سٍ
28.	حَ سَ نَ ةٍ
29.	طَ يِّ بَ ةٍ
30.	آ يَ ةٍ

Assignments:

- Complete the writing exercises above, read each word after writing them.
- Remember when you write **Fathah Tanween, you must write Alif**.
- Reproduce tables with Tanwen.
- Also, practice writing the Fathah Tanween table only!

Word Key and Reading Practice	
1.	شَمْسٌ
2.	قَمَرٌ
3.	مَلَكٌ
4.	عَذَابٌ
5.	دِينٌ
6.	رُوحٌ
7.	جَبَلٌ
8.	عَرْشٌ
9.	اِسْمٌ
10.	رَجُلٌ
11.	سَبِيلاً
12.	دَاراً
13.	مَكَّةً

14.	جَحِيماً
15.	صَدَراً
16.	قَلْباً
17.	صَلَاةً
18.	أَخاً
19.	بَنْتاً
20.	أَرْضاً
21.	لَيْلٍ
22.	نَهَارٍ
23.	مَاءٍ
24.	ذُرِّيَّةٍ
25.	أُمَّةٍ
26.	لِسَانٍ
27.	نَفْسٍ
28.	حَسَنَةٍ
29.	طَيِّبَةٍ
30.	آيَةٍ

AE Lesson 13
Checkpoint Questions

1. T/F Reading with Tanween includes reading with Noon Sukoon.
2. T/F Tanween has 2 short vowel marks.
3. T/F Fathah Tanween is *always* written with an Alif (ا).
4. T/F Shaddah ّ indicates one letter.
5. T/F Words of Leen and Medd make the same sound.
6. T/F (آ) is a vowel with the same sound and timing as (اَ).
7. T/F Alif-Maqsoorah (ى) is only found at the end of words.
8. T/F Partial connectors connect in the end form.
9. T/F There are 28 letters in the alphabet, 27 of them are consonants, 3 of them are vowels.
10. T/F Arabic letters and numbers read and write in the same direction.
11. T/F There are 9 heavy letters.
12. T/F There are 3 special letters.
13. T/F The Arabic number seven is shaped like a “v”.
14. T/F The number eight goes in the opposite direction of seven.
15. Items I need to review:

Arabic Essentials Lesson 14
The Definite Article (ال)
The Sun and Moon Letters

The Definite Article in Arabic is composed of 2 letters, Alif and Laam (ال). This particle means “the”. It prefixes to a noun. Sometimes Laam pronounced and other times it is silent. Due to this, the alphabet has 2 categories. This is to determine if the Laam (ل) will be pronounced or not. The two types of letters are, the “Sun Letters” and the “Moon Letters”. The Sun and Moon letters are the letters that appear **after** the Definite Article, Alif/Laam (ال).

When a Sun Letter comes after the Definite Article (ال), it will contain Shaddah (ّ), indicating the Laam (ل) will be silent.

The Moon letters on the other hand, do not carry Shaddah, so the Laam (ل) will have a Sukoon (ْ) and be said clearly.

There is no need to memorize the Sun and Moon Letters, simply remember when the letter after alif/Lamm contains Shaddah the Laam (ل) is silent and when it has a Sukoon it is pronounced.

Study the table on the next page, the Sun Letters are written with Shaddah (ّ) and the Moon Letters are not.

The Sun and Moon Letters						
خ	ح	ج	ثّ	تّ	ب	أ
7.	6.	5.	4.	3.	2.	1.
صّ	شّ	سّ	زّ	رّ	ذّ	دّ
14.	13.	12.	11.	10.	9.	8.
ق	ف	غ	ع	ظّ	طّ	ضّ
21.	20.	19.	18.	17.	16.	15.
ي	و	هـ	نّ	م	لّ	ك
28.	27.	26.	25.	24.	23.	22.
The shaded letters will make the Laam of, (ال) silent.						

Memorable Learner Tools: The Arabic word for sun is (شَمْس), the letter Sheen (ش) looks a lot like the Shaddah (ّ) symbol. Sun Letters have “s” while Shaddah also begins with “s”. This is one way you may remember the Sun Letters, every time you have Shaddah after “Alif/Laam”, the “Laam” will be silent. If these memorable tips help you, great! If not, create your own memorable tools. Meanwhile, just remember the “Laam” is silent when the letter after it has Shaddah.

Cumulative Review
Lessons 1-14

This Cumulative Review is designed to acquaint learners with the Quran. Hence, Suwar titles will be used since many Suwar in the Quran begin with the Definite Article (ال), and it will be a lovely review. Some Suwar start with letters of the alphabet, while others begin with names of people and places.

Directions:

In the following tables:

(1) Find the corresponding Soorah Number for each Soorah provided.
(2) Practice writing the Soorah name,
(3) Read the name of the Soorah,
(4) Notice concepts you have learned in the course.

Locate the "Soorah Directory" on pages 99-100 to complete the Cumulative Review.

Suwar titled with proper nouns					
	يُوسُف		هُود		يُونِس
	لُقْمَان		مَرْيَم		إِبْرَاهِيم
	نُوح		مُحَمَّد		سَبَأ

Suwar titled with alphabet letters							
	ق		ص		يس		طه

Directions: In the following tables:

(1) Find the corresponding Soorah Number for each Soorah provided,

(2) Confirm if the letter after the Definite Article is a Sun or Moon letter, by placing a check in the box,

(3) Practice writing the Soorah name,

(4) Read the name of the Soorah,

(5) Give attention to all the rules you have learned in the course.

Suwar with Laam/Alif (لا)				
Practice	*Moon letter*	*Sun letter*	*Number*	
				الطَّلَاق
				الْمُرْسَلَات
				الْإِخْلَاص

Suwar titled with Taa Marboota (ة)				
Practice	*Moon letter*	*Sun letter*	*Number*	
				الْجَاثِيَة
				الْوَاقِعَة
				الْمُجَادِلَة

Suwar titled with Hamza (ء)				
Practice	*Moon letter*	*Sun letter*	*Number*	
				النِّسَاء
				الْإِسْرَاء
				الْأَنْبِيَاء

Suwar titled with Shaddah (ّ)				
Practice	*Moon letter*	*Sun letter*	*Number*	
				الْمُزَّمِّل
				الْمُدَّثِّر
				الْمُطَفِّفِين

Suwar titled with Words of Leen				
Practice	*Moon letter*	*Sun letter*	*Number*	
				اللَّيْل
				الْبَيِّنَة
				الْكَوْثَر

Suwar titled with the short vowels				
Practice	*Moon letter*	*Sun letter*	*Number*	
				الْقَمَر
				الْقَلَم
				الْعَلَق

Suwar titled with Medd (the long vowels)				
Practice	*Moon letter*	*Sun letter*	*Number*	
				الْمُنَافِقُون
				النَّازِعَات
				الْعَادِيَات

Suwar titled with Sukoon				
Practice	*Moon letter*	*Sun letter*	*Number*	
				الرَّعْد
				الْحِجْر
				النَّحْل

AMAZING FACT:

There are 114 Suwar in the Quran, 96 of them begin with (ال).

Grammar Tip: The Definite Article (ال) **does not** accept Tanween. Only common nouns accept Tanween. This is an important rule to remember: Nouns with (ال) never accept Tanween. You will learn more about this rule in Module 3, Nouns: Grammar and Word Acquisition (Inshaa-Allah).

Only one lesson to complete after this, almost finished!

May Allah give you success. Aameen

Soorah Directory 1-57							
الْفَاتِحَة	١	طهَ	٢٠	الزُّمَر	٣٩
الْبَقَرَة	٢	الْأَنْبِيَاء	٢١	غَافِر	٤٠
آل عِمْرَان	٣	الْحَجّ	٢٢	فُصِّلَت	٤١
النِّسَاء	٤	الْمُؤْمِنُون	٢٣	الشُّورَى	٤٢
الْمَائِدَة	٥	النُّور	٢٤	الزُّخْرُف	٤٣
الْأَنعَام	٦	الْفُرْقَان	٢٥	الدُّخَان	٤٤
الْأَعْرَاف	٧	الشُّعَرَاء	٢٦	الْجَاثِيَة	٤٥
الْأَنفَال	٨	النَّمْل	٢٧	الْأَحْقَاف	٤٦
التَّوْبَة	٩	الْقَصَص	٢٨	مُحَمَّد	٤٧
يُونِس	١٠	الْعَنْكَبُوت	٢٩	الْفَتْح	٤٨
هُود	١١	الرُّوم	٣٠	الْحُجُرَات	٤٩
يُوسُف	١٢	لُقْمَان	٣١	ق	٥٠
الرَّعْد	١٣	السَّجْدَة	٣٢	الذّارِيَات	٥١
إِبرَاهِيم	١٤	الْأَحْزَاب	٣٣	الطُّور	٥٢
الحِجْر	١٥	سَبَأ	٣٤	النَّجْم	٥٣
النَّحل	١٦	فَاطِر	٣٥	الْقَمَر	٥٤
الْإِسْرَاء	١٧	يَس	٣٦	الرَّحْمَان	٥٥
الْكَهْف	١٨	الصَّافَات	٣٧	الْوَاقِعَة	٥٦
مَرْيَم	١٩	ص	٣٨	الْحَدِيد	٥٧

Soorah Directory 58-114							
الْمُجَادِلَة	٥٨	الْمُرْسَلَات	٧٧	الْعَلَق	٩٦		
الْحَشْر	٥٩	النَّبَأ	٧٨	الْقَدْر	٩٧		
الْمُمْتَحِنَة	٦٠	النَّازِعَات	٧٩	الْبَيِّنَة	٩٨		
الصَّف	٦١	عَبَسَ	٨٠	الزَّلْزَلَة	٩٩		
الْجُمُعَة	٦٢	التَّكْوِير	٨١	الْعَادِيَات	١٠٠		
الْمُنَافِقُون	٦٣	الْإِنفِطَار	٨٢	الْقَارِعَة	١٠١		
التَّغَابُن	٦٤	الْمُطَفِّفِين	٨٣	التَّكَاثُر	١٠٢		
الطَّلَاق	٦٥	الْإِنشِقَاق	٨٤	الْعَصْر	١٠٣		
التَّحْرِيم	٦٦	الْبُرُوج	٨٥	الْهُمَزَة	١٠٤		
الْمُلْك	٦٧	الطَّارِق	٨٦	الْفِيل	١٠٥		
الْقَلَم	٦٨	الْأَعْلَى	٨٧	قُرَيْش	١٠٦		
الْحَاقَّة	٦٩	الْغَاشِيَة	٨٨	الْمَاعُون	١٠٧		
الْمَعَارِج	٧٠	الْفَجْر	٨٩	الْكَوْثَر	١٠٨		
نُوح	٧١	الْبَلَد	٩٠	الْكَافِرُون	١٠٩		
الْجِنّ	٧٢	الشَّمْس	٩١	النَّصْر	١١٠		
الْمُزَّمِل	٧٣	اللَّيْل	٩٢	الْمَسَد	١١١		
الْمُدَّثِّر	٧٤	الضُّحَى	٩٣	الْإِخْلَاص	١١٢		
الْقِيَامَة	٧٥	الشَّرْح	٩٤	الْفَلَق	١١٣		
الْإِنسَان	٧٦	التِّين	٩٥	النَّاس	١١٤		

AE Lesson 14
Checkpoint Questions

1. T/F The Laam in the Definite Article (ال) is always pronounced.
2. T/F It is important to memorize Sun Letters and Moon Letters.
3. T/F Alif/Laam accepts Tanween.
4. This symbol is for the Sun letters:
   a. ء
   b. ة
   c. ّ
   d. ٌ
5. Circle the boxes that illustrate the proper way to write Fathah Tanween:

وً	قاً	خا	رًا	أةً	ءً	عً

6. T/F The vowel on the letter Hamzah (ء) determines its articulation.
7. T/F Sukoon must be read with the vowel that precedes it.
8. The first sound in a letter having Shaddah is:

a) Fathah
b) Sukoon
c) Shaddah

Arabic Essentials Lesson 15
The Two Hamzas and The Two Zeros
One Pronounced, One Unpronounced

This lesson explains more about Hamza. There is the special letter Hamza (ء), also called Hamza-al Qata' (ء). This Hamza is ***always*** pronounced. Then we have Hamzatul-Wasl (ٱ), which is not pronounced on every occasion. Hamzatul- Wasl is presented for the joining of words.

To begin, let's take a closer look at spotting Hamza (ء). It is essential to know that Hamza (ء) is *not* the same letter as Alif (ا). Rather, Hamza will *sit* on Alif (ا), as well as the letters Yaa (ي) and Waw (و). Moreover, it will appear in the beginning, middle, and end of a word, and it is ***always*** pronounced. See below:

Identifying Hamza							
ء	ئ	ئ	ئ	ئ	ؤ	إ	أ
*Be careful not to confuse Hamza (ء) with Ayn (ع)							

Note: Hamza (ء) is the "head" of Ayn (ع). However, they are not the same letter, neither do they have the same sounds. It may help to remember that the letter Ayn (ع) connects in the beginning, middle, and end forms, while Hamza does not. Hamza does not connect to another letter before or after. It will, however, have various "seats" as illustrated above. Next, practice connecting and reading with Hamza (ء).

Exercise: Join these letters to form words.	
1.	وُ ضُ و ء
2.	أَ رْ ضٌ
3.	يَ وْ مَ ئِ ذٍ
4.	إِ لَ هَ
5.	مَ لَ أَ
6.	أَ ب
7.	اِ مْ رَ أَ ة
8.	مُ ؤْ مِ ن
9.	إِ ي مَ ا ن
10.	بَ أْ س
11.	قِ رَ ا ءَ ة
12.	رَ أْ يَ
13.	سَ وْ ء
14.	شَ يْ ء
15.	أُ و لَ ا ئِ كَ

Assignments:

- Complete the writing exercise above and read the words after you read them.
- Remember, Hamza and Ayn are not the same letters.

Note: Hamza (ء) is a letter and is pronounced when it appears; it will make the sound of whatever vowel accompanies it.

Word Key and Reading Practice	
1.	وُضُوء
2.	أَرْض
3.	يَوْمَئِذٍ
4.	إِلَهَ
5.	مَلَأً
6.	أَب
7.	اِمْرَأَة
8.	مُؤْمِن
9.	إِيمَان
10.	بَأْس
11.	قِرَاءَةُ
12.	رَأْيَ
13.	سَوْءٌ
14.	شَيْءٌ
15.	أُولَائِكَ

Next, you will learn about Hamzatul-Wasl (ٱ). Hamzatul-Wasl may appear with the symbol (ٱ) or without (ا). It occurs as the first letter of a word, ***only***. It is pronounced if you begin with it, and it is silent when a word precedes it. Examine the table below:

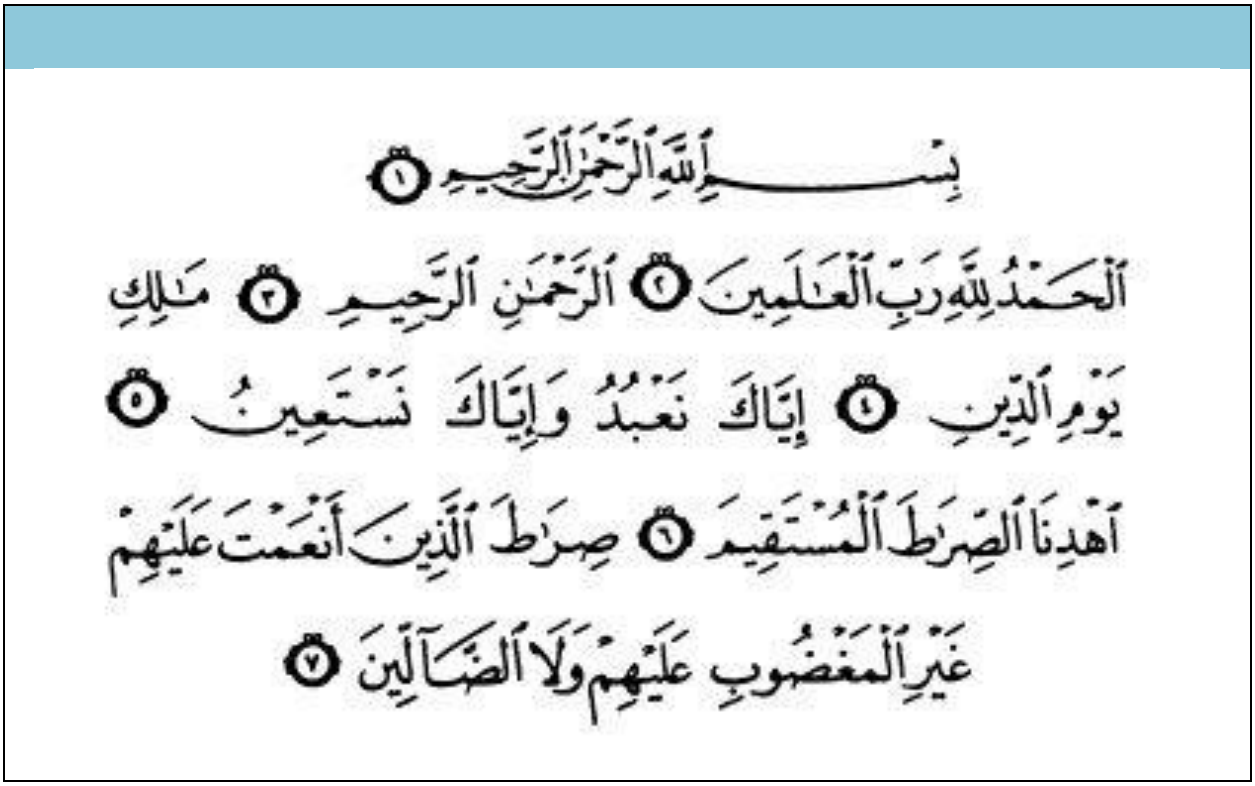
Silencing Hamzatul-Wasl	Pronouncing Hamzatul-Wasl
بِسْمِ الله We do not say "Bismi Allah"; instead, we say "Bismillah", and the Hamza-al Wasl is ***not*** pronounced.	اللهُ أَكْبَر We say "Allahu Akbar" and articulate the Hamza-al Wasl.

Many words begin with Hamzatu-Wasl in Soorah al-Faatihah. Read the words in the following table:

Words that begin with Hamzatul-Wasl					
الله	الرَّحْمان	الرَّحِيم	الْحَمْدُ	الْعَالَمِين	الدِّين
اِهْد	الصِّرَاط	الْمُسْتَقِيم	الَّذِينَ	الْمَغْضُوبِ	الضَّآلِين

Next, read and listen along to Soorah al Faatihah. You will notice Hamzatul-Wasl is **omitted** when it comes between two words and **vocalized** when it starts the Aayah. For example, Aayaat 2, 3, and 6 begin with Hamzatul-Wasl, so we vocalize them. The other cases of Hamzatul Wasl are not pronounced in the Soorah, as they are word connectors.

May Allah give you understanding. Aameen.



Exercise: Write Soorah al Faatihah, pay attention to all the rules and vowels you have learned; then read it 3 times.

Lastly, you will learn about the two zeros, the Circular Zero and the Oblong. Zero, referring to the shape of zero (taking place on Alif), Learn more below:

The Circular Zero

The Circular Zero is **an inherent** part of a word and is **always silent**. Soorah al Asr 103:3 has an example of this zero:

إِلَّا ٱلَّذِينَ ءَامَنُوا۟ وَعَمِلُوا۟ ٱلصَّٰلِحَٰتِ وَتَوَاصَوْا۟ بِٱلْحَقِّ وَتَوَاصَوْا۟ بِٱلصَّبْرِ

The Oblong Zero

The Oblong Zero is also silent unless it is the end of one's recitation. Read this Aayah from Soorah al Kaafiroon with the Oblong Zero:

وَلَآ أَنَا۠ عَابِدٌ مَّا عَبَدتُّمْ

[You may learn more about the two Zero2 in *Module 2, Literacy Enrichment*, and in *Module 5, Tajweed Assist*.]

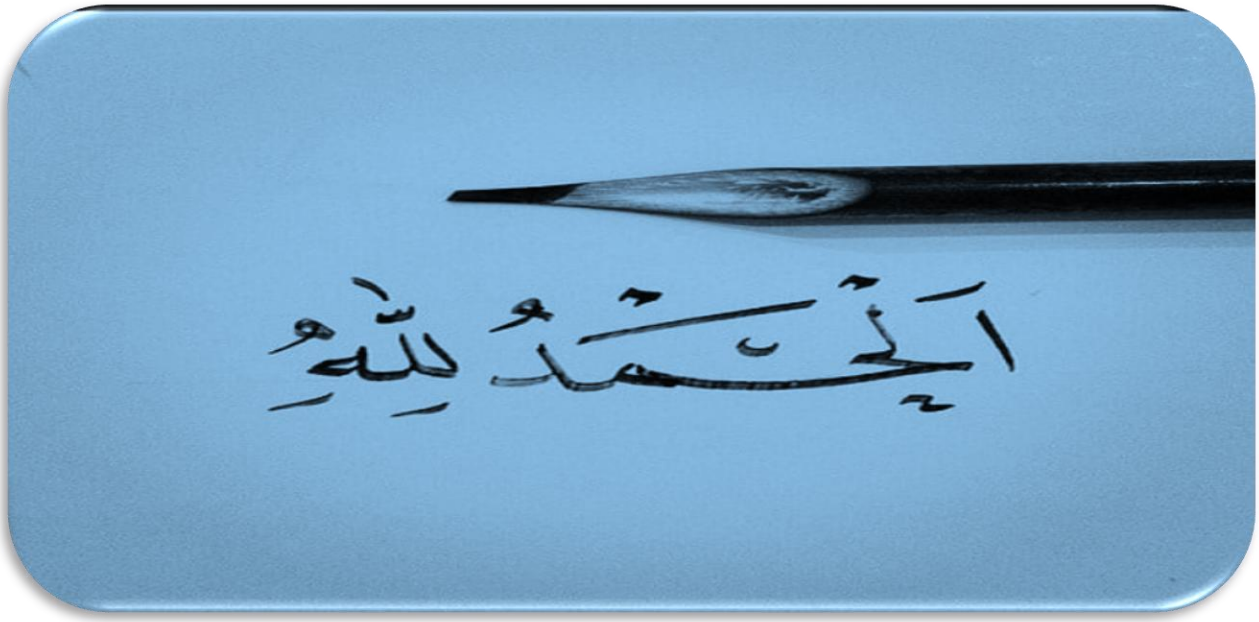
You have finished *Module 1, Arabic Essentials*! Next, begin *Module 2: Literacy Enrichment*!

Benefit: It was narrated from Aishah (عَلَيْهَا السَّلَام) that Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) said: "The one who reads the Quran and stammers with it, and it is difficult for him, shall have two rewards." It has been explained that one reward is for reading and one is for stumbling, so start reading the Quran every day.

Congratulations!

You have completed Module 1, Arabic Essentials!

You have successfully learned to read and write Arabic.



Next, move on to Module 2, Literacy Enrichment.

Take time to read the Quran every day.

Conclusion

Knowledge in Practice – Reading Exercises

Reading 1 (Alphabet Letter Names)		
ا اِلف	ب بَاء	ت تَاء
ث ثَاء	ج جِيم	ح حَاء
خ خَاء	د دَال	ذ ذَال
ر رَاء	ز زَاي	س سِين
ش شِين	ص صَاد	ض ضَاد
ط طَاء	ظ ظَاء	ع عَين
غ غَين	ف فَاء	ق قَاف
ك كَاف	ل لام	م مِيم
ن نُون	ه هَاء	و وَاو
ي | ى يَاء	ء هَمْزَة	ة تَاء مَرْبُوطَة
لا/ لا لام اِلف		

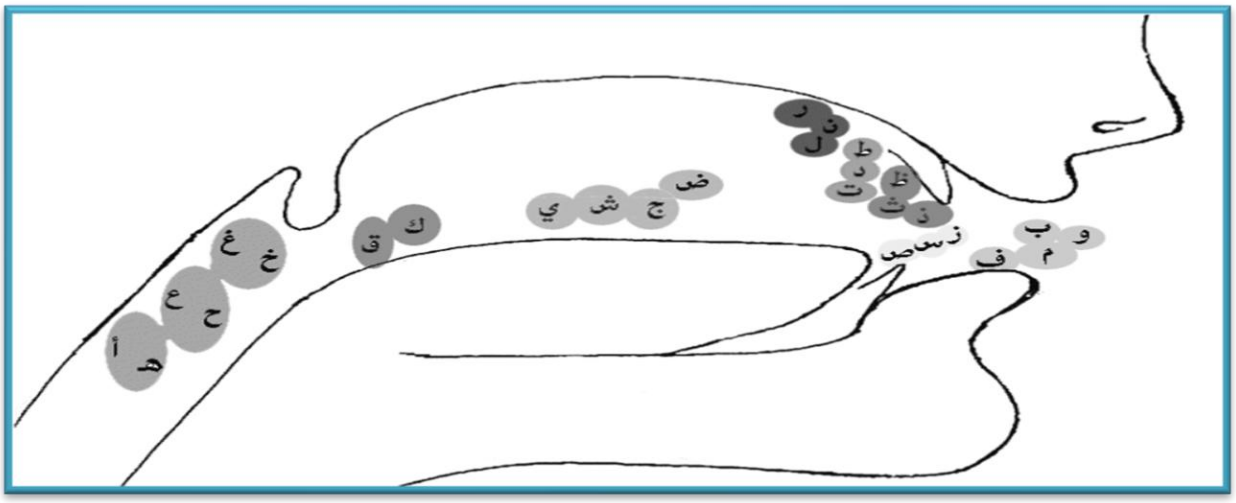
سِلسِلَةُ تَعلَّمِ القُرآنِ الكَرِيمِ

Learning Quran Series

Module 1: Arabic Essentials

Conclusion

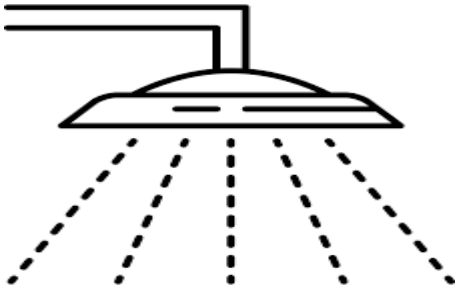
Knowledge in Practice – Reading Exercises



Reading 2 (Letter articulation practice)					
أَمَّ	أَبَّ	أَمَّ	أَبَّ	أَوَّ	أَفَّ
أَظَّ	أَذَّ	أَثَّ	أَصَّ	أَسَّ	أَزَّ
أَرَّ	أَنَّ	أَلَّ	أَطَّ	أَدَّ	أَتَّ
أَخَّ	أَقَّ	أَكَّ	أَيَّ	أَشَّ	أَجَّ
أَهَّ	أَحَّ	أَعَّ	أَخَّ	أَغَّ	أَقَّ
أَتَّ	أَضَّ	أَطَّ	أَضَّ	أَدَّ	أَضَّ
أَصَّ	أَشَّ	أَسَّ	أَفَّ	اَثَّ	أَسَّ
مُعْ	مُأْ	مُحْ	حَأْ	أَهْ	أَعْ

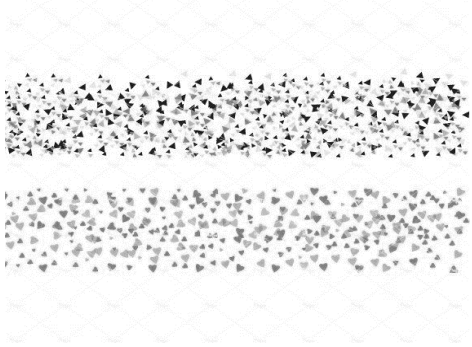
Reading 3 (Verbal story)

شَهِدَ



غَسَلَ

صَلَّى



رَضِيَ

Reading 4 (Verb story & Reading with Shaddah)

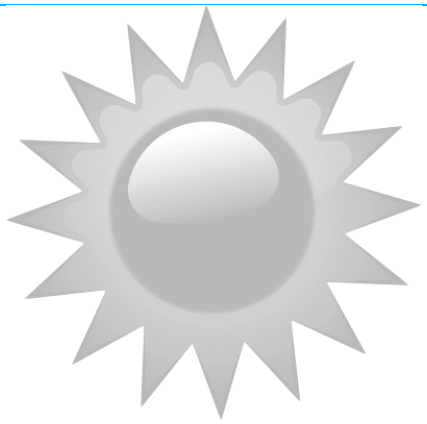
وَضَّأَ

سَمِعَ

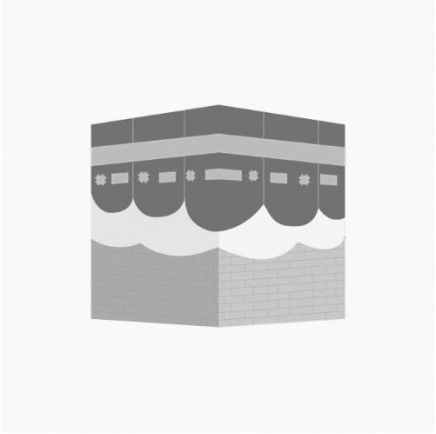
قَرَأَ

صَلَّى

Reading 5 (Common Nouns)

أَرْضٌ	جَبَلٌ
 شَمْسٌ	قَمَرٌ

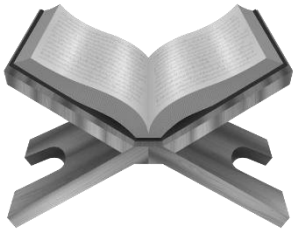
Reading 6 (Nouns with the Definite Article, ال)



الكَعْبَةُ

المَسْجِدُ

الزَّكَاةُ



القُرْآنُ

Reading 7 (Vocabulary)	
The alphabet	حَرُوف الْهِجَاء
The short vowel sound “a”	الْفَتْحَة
The short vowel sound “e”	الْكَسْرَة
The short vowel sound “u”	الضَمَّة
The dot (on the letters)	النُّقْطَة
The absence of a vowel	السُّكُون/سَاكِن
Combination of Fathah and Waw or Yaa	اللِّين
The doubling of a consonant	الشَّدَّة
The doubling of a short vowel	التَّنْوِين
The long vowel (elongation of the short vowels)	الْمَدّ
The Definite Article	أَدَة التَّرِيف
The Linking Hamza (which is silent)	هَمْزَة الْوَصْل
The Cutting Hamza (which is pronounced)	هَمْزَة الْقَطَع
The Moon Letters	حَرُوفُ الْقَمَرِيَّة
The Sun Letters	حَرُوف الشَّمْسِيَّة
Recitation of the Quran	تِلَاوَةُ الْقُرآن الْكَرِيم

Reading 8 (Aayaat from the Quran)

وَمَن يَبْتَغِ غَيْرَ ٱلْإِسْلَـٰمِ دِينًا فَلَن يُقْبَلَ مِنْهُ وَهُوَ فِى ٱلْءَاخِرَةِ مِنَ ٱلْخَـٰسِرِينَ

And whoever seeks a religion other than Islam
it will never be accepted of him, and in the hereafter
he will be one of the losers. 3:85

وَوَصَّىٰ بِهَآ إِبْرَٰهِـۧمُ بَنِيهِ وَيَعْقُوبُ يَـٰبَنِىَّ إِنَّ ٱللَّهَ ٱصْطَفَىٰ لَكُمُ ٱلدِّينَ
فَلَا تَمُوتُنَّ إِلَّا وَأَنتُم مُّسْلِمُونَ

And this (submission to Allah, Islam) was enjoined by Ibraheem upon his sons and by Ya'qoob (Jacob), (saying), "O my sons! Allah has chosen for you the (true) religion, then die not except in the Faith of Islam." 2:132

يَـٰٓأَيُّهَا ٱلَّذِينَ ءَامَنُواْ ٱتَّقُواْ ٱللَّهَ حَقَّ تُقَاتِهِۦ وَلَا تَمُوتُنَّ إِلَّا وَأَنتُم مُّسْلِمُونَ

O you who believe! Fear Allah (by doing all that He has ordered and by abstaining from all that He has forbidden) as He should be feared. [Obey Him, be thankful to Him, and remember Him always], and die not except in a state of Islam (as Muslims) with complete submission to Allah. 3:102

إِنَّ ٱلدِّينَ عِندَ ٱللَّهِ ٱلْإِسْلَـٰمُ

Truly, the religion with Allah is Islam. 3:19

وَمَا خَلَقْتُ ٱلْجِنَّ وَٱلْإِنسَ إِلَّا لِيَعْبُدُونِ

And I (Allah) did not create the jinns and humans except they should worship Me (Alone). 51:56

وَلَقَدْ بَعَثْنَا فِى كُلِّ أُمَّةٍ رَّسُولًا أَنِ ٱعْبُدُواْ ٱللَّهَ وَٱجْتَنِبُواْ ٱلطَّـٰغُوتَ

And verily, We have sent among every Ummah (community, nation) a Messenger (proclaiming): "Worship Allah (Alone), and keep away from Taaghoot (all false deities)." 16:36

سلسلة تعلم القرآن
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